Northwestern Strategic Plan Embraces Goals of the Center for Global Engagement (CGE)

by Meghan Ozaroski, Center for Global Engagement

Although the University’s strategic plan, Northwestern Will, was just announced in November, the Center for Global Engagement (CGE) has been in alignment with its aims for the past six years.

Since its founding in 2006, CGE has been working to build an integrated set of programming for undergraduates who are committed to addressing the world’s most pressing problems. Through innovative curricular and co-curricular programming, CGE is preparing a new generation to responsibly create lasting change in the world around them.

Shortly after the strategic plan was announced, CGE held a meeting of student leaders from CGE-affiliated undergraduate co-curricular groups to discuss how their work is already Discovering Creative Solutions, Integrating Learning and Experience, Connecting Our Community, and Engaging with the World, and what they can do to be even more in harmony with the University’s strategic vision for the future.

See page 3 of the CGE insert for a summary of the students’ discussion.

Faculty Affiliate Research » Violence, Nonviolence, and the Palestinian National Movement

by Wendy Pearlman, Political Science

Why do some self-determination movements use violent protest and others nonviolent protest? Why does a movement use different protest strategies at different points over time?

I explore these questions in my new book, *Violence, Nonviolence, and the Palestinian National Movement* (Cambridge University Press, 2011). I argue that while the paths to violence are multiple, there is one prevailing path to nonviolent protest: a path that requires a movement to have or create internal cohesion. When a movement is cohesive, it enjoys the organizational power to mobilize mass participation, enforce strategic discipline, and contain disruptive dissent. As a consequence, cohesion increases the possibility that a movement will use nonviolent protest. Inversely, when a movement is fragmented, it lacks the leadership, institutions, and collective purpose to coordinate and constrain its members. Its very internal structure generates incentives and opportunities that increase the likelihood that its protest will become violence.

This argument poses a challenge to existing analyses. Scholars and commentators propose a plethora of explanations for a movement’s conflict behavior, from religious values to access to weapons, and from the effects of state repression to continued on page 7
Security Studies Workshop » Fragmented Forces: Warlords and Militias in Fragile and Failing States (March 9, 2012)

by Hendrik Spruyt, Director

In Max Weber’s quintessential definition, the state is that institution that holds the monopoly on the legitimate use of force. Unfortunately, such a monopoly of force is absent in failed or failing states. Here warlords, militias, and other armed private networks contest the rule of central authority. The lack of a centralized government that can provide law and order inevitably imposes great costs on the domestic population as well as other states.

This workshop intends to highlight how contemporary failed or fragile states have tried to create a monopoly of force in the wake of internal and/or external conflicts. More specifically the workshop will examine how central actors have tried to forge a national security apparatus in divided societies.

The participants will highlight the diversity of strategies that central governments use or have used to try to redress the problem of fragmented armed forces. Such strategies might include a tacit agreement between the central government and local power brokers regarding their spheres of influence; training of a national army or police force; side payments to warlords and militias to induce them to lay down their arms; incorporation of such warlords into the national army, etc. The role of third parties will be of particular interest, as this is the key problem facing the allied coalition in Iraq and Afghanistan. The focus will be comparative in scope, comparing failed or fragile states in Africa and the Caucasus with experiences in military and police training in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Among the participants will be Nora Bensahel (Center for a New American Security); Kim Marten (Barnard College, Columbia University); Ian Spears (University of Guelph); Aidan Winn (RAND); and Christoph Zurcher (University of Ottawa), with several other invitees still to be confirmed. Northwestern participants will include: Christopher Day, Miklos Gosztonyi, Romain Malejacq, Hendrik Spruyt, and Will Reno.

Due to a production error, an article in the previous issue misstated the number of refugees worldwide: There are 10.4 million refugees worldwide. (800,000 is the number of persons in need of resettlement.)
Recent Publications by Buffett Center Affiliates

BOOKS


The first of what will be four volumes on Iranian cinema analyzes the early years of Iranian cinema, when an artisanal cinema industry sponsored by the ruling shahs and other elites emerged.


The second volume covers Mohammad Reza Shah’s rule (1941-1978), when Iranian cinema flourished and became industrialized. The state was instrumental in building the infrastructures of the cinema and television industries. It funded and censored much of the new-wave cinema, which grew bolder in its criticism of state authoritarianism during this period.


Reno surveys the history of armed conflict in Africa since decolonization and independence, and offers a comprehensive analysis of their causes and character. He traces the evolution of warfare from anti-colonial and anti-apartheid campaigns to more complex, multi-dimensional conflicts, providing a new perspective on violence on the continent.


All the Missing Souls provides an insider’s account of the international gamble to prosecute those responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, and to redress some of the bloodiest human rights atrocities of our time. Scheffer analyzes the successes and failures of the international community in holding individuals accountable for their actions.


Stilt focuses on the actions of a particular practitioner of Islamic law, the muhtasib, whose vast jurisdiction included all public behavior. In analyzing the actions taken by the muhtasib during the Mamluk period (1250-1517), Stilt demonstrates that legal doctrine and the policy demands of the sultan influenced the daily practice of Islamic law.


Winters uses case studies dating from 2300 BCE to identify different types of oligarchs. While all oligarchs are defined by their wealth and united in their desire to protect it, variations in the type of threat elicit different responses, which in turn yield four types of oligarchy: warring, ruling, sultanistic, and civil.

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ARTICLES


The authors consider the spread of international humanitarian conventions that shape family reunification, focusing on their consequences for African families in Europe. They argue that family reunification doctrine can have counterproductive consequences: rather than bring families together it can divide them along the very fault lines they were intended to safeguard.


Carruthers explores the institutional foundations for liquidity and considers how these have been affected by the current global financial crisis. He finds that the financial crisis is also a cognitive crisis in that collective sense-making about economic value has gone awry.


Cost distribution theory suggests that the costs to the median voter in a democracy of fighting an insurgency with firepower are relatively low compared to a more labor-intensive approach. Caverley uses civil-military disagreements over US military strategy in Vietnam to test cost distribution theory’s explanatory power.


Earle reviews concepts of chiefs, chiefdoms, and chiefly confederacies and illustrates how Polynesian chiefdoms operated prior to state formation. He uses the history of Kamehameha, King of the Hawaiian Islands, to demonstrate how chiefs fashioned state superstructures, and finds that chiefs continued to operate as sub-state actors after state formation.


Greenberg examines how perceptions of state crisis and moral decay in Serbia impact people’s belief that they are no longer normal agents capable of effective action. She analyzes how young Serbian citizens experience changing configurations of state power as enabling conditions for their own moral and agentive capacities.


The authors analyze the intentional Sudanese state-led attacks on food and water, which massively dislodged Black Africans in Darfur, in order to draw attention to a less-studied element of genocide: elimination through forced migration.


Hauser examines the archaeology of slavery in the Caribbean. He analyzes the diverse practices of enslaved labor in order to demonstrate that the frames of colonialism and capitalism are not sufficient explanatory devices.


Hein evaluates the recent English-language scholarship on the Occupation of Japan. She argues that works from the past decade affect longstanding interpretations of American history, Japanese history, and post-colonial studies.


Hurd examines two trajectories of secularism, laicism and Judeo-Christian secularism, to draw attention to the politics surrounding the management of religion in modern politics.

Hurd asks if humanitarian intervention is legal or not and finds that both views are sustainable by conventional accounts of the sources of international law. He then considers the implications for the idea of the rule of law in world politics.


Leonard investigates the association between parental ethnomedical knowledge, parental biomedical knowledge, and household sanitation behavior and childhood soil-transmitted helminth infections among a group of foragers–farmers in the Bolivian Amazon.


Mallard explains why and how European states engaged in the negotiation of federalist treaties in the fields of European defense and security. He argues that federalists convinced states to sign their treaties by spreading the risk of rejection attached to European security treaties into successive periods of negotiations.


The article presents a review of moral cognition and discusses challenges that remain in trying to understand crosscultural variability in moral values. It suggests that the universalist framework may lead to an underestimation of the role of culture in moral reasoning.


This article explores the previously hidden influence of the Scottish judiciary on the language and structure of Article III of the United States constitution. Important principles included the hierarchical appellate-style judiciary model and the protection of the role of the supreme court from legislative remodeling.


Orloff argues that the transformation of mainstream scholarship via the full integration of gender analysis is necessary to understand the development of welfare states and capitalism as well as gender.


Prasad analyzes tax expenditures, called tax preferences, and their equation with welfare state spending in government accounting. She discusses how such an equation brings particular aspects of the US tax code to focus on the relationship between state’s rights and tax revenue.


Ruffer discusses the EU Family Reunification Directive. She examines the liberality of recent restrictions to family reunification that set conditions for integration, and argues that family restrictions based on a concern for cultural integration push the limits of the liberal-rights framework.


The article examines everyday conversations of English- and Indonesian-speaking children with their parents as they acquire meanings for words corresponding to the concepts “live” and “die.” It finds that parental input in both languages does little to support the acquisition of broad, inclusive biological concepts.

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Alter examines the evolution of individual judiciaries within the context of the larger international judicial complex. She demonstrates that building judicial authority within individual international courts takes time and is influenced by the international judicial context.


Alter documents the spread of European-style International Courts, finding that there are several copies of the different courts as well as a handful of additional ICs that use Europe’s embedded approach to international law. She explains how two regions chose European-style ICs, yet varied from the European Court of Justice model.

“Faithful to the King to the Point of Beggary: Treasonous Elites and the Dutch Revolt.” Peter Arnade, California State University San Marcos. Buffett Center Working Paper, Keyman Program in Turkish Studies Series No. 11-001 (2011).

The paper explores the importance of the Low Countries to Habsburg Spain in the sixteenth century and the outbreak of the Dutch Revolt. It finds that the rift between Madrid and Brussels was remarkable given the success with which the Low Country nobility had been patronized by 15th century Burgundian rulers.


Caverley explains the case of Israel’s apparent non-strategic behavior during the Second Lebanon War using a theory of democratic militarism. He argues that, given the lower costs of fighting unconventional conflicts with firepower, the median voter will favor its use despite diminished prospects for victory.


Kalm aims to understand how international legal harmonization impacts legal certainty in countries where most of the economy is informal by examining how well-crafted business laws have been applied in Cameroon. He finds that legal certainty can only be improved where harmonization is accompanied by access to a more reliable justice system.


The conventional wisdom is that the implementation of IMF conditional lending programs triggers cycles of austerity, social protest, and government repression that result in democratic backsliding. The paper presents evidence that, in fact, IMF programs are associated with increases in the level of democracy.


This article presents preliminary findings from a larger study of students’ experiences in international education. Drawing on interviews and surveys collected in Germany, the data highlight notable differences in students’ citizenship identification along four general lines—national, European, global, and ‘other’—and their explanations for choosing these affiliations.

Buffett Center Working Papers are available at: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/publications/workingpapers
stark calculations of what is needed for success. My emphasis on movement cohesion and fragmentation suggests that there is no one-to-one correlation between any of these factors and movement protest. Rather, their influence upon protest is mediated by movements’ internal structures. Movements are not machines, propelled automatically by instrumental calculations, ideology, or all-powerful elites. Nor are they akin to billiard balls, pushed in one direction or another by external impetuses or pressures. There are instead distinctly internal and organizational reasons for their actions.

I demonstrate these points through analysis of the Palestinian national struggle from 1918-2008. I find that when the Palestinian movement used mass unarmed protest, such as during a general strike in the 1930s and the first Intifada beginning in 1987, internal cohesion proved crucial. In those episodes, a legitimate leadership and grassroots institutional network helped people across social classes, religions, and regions participate in demonstrations, boycotts, and acts of noncooperation and disengagement. While Palestinians did not use nonviolent protest to the exclusion of violence, a structure of coordination and cooperation enabled them to channel much of the will to rebel into unarmed activities and sustain them on a broad scale.

By contrast, when the Palestinian national movement lacked strong central leadership, institutions, or popular consensus that integrated political participation, fragmentation contributed to the use of violent protest. Factional competition fed escalation in an armed revolt in the late 1930s, guerrilla warfare in the 1960s, international attacks on civilians in the 1970s, and the militarized uprising beginning in the year 2000. Weak authority structures invited the formation of splinter groups and obstructed leaders’ efforts to reach ceasefires. Cracks in the self-determination struggle invited external actors to intervene and induce or coerce Palestinian parties to act in ways that furthered outside interests. This often entailed taking up arms. Fragmentation thus played an irreducible role in encouraging violence. Moreover, it left the movement without the institutional capacity to carry out mass nonviolent protest, even when popular support for such a strategy existed.

In the book’s final empirical chapter, I compare the Palestinian experience to those of the South Africa anti-apartheid struggle and the Northern Ireland republican movement. The proposed relationships hold across cases. In this way, the book is a work of social science that seeks generalizable insight on why national movements do what they do. Yet it is also a political history that offers readers an introduction to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the evolution of Palestinian nationalism overtime.

This research holds consequences for current politics. Witnessing lethal attacks, some wonder why there is no “Palestinian Gandhi.” They suggest that nonviolent means might better help Palestinians win international sympathy or convince Israelis to make painful concessions. My research suggests why these questions are off the mark. Launching nonviolent protest is not simply a matter of leadership or utilitarian calculations. A movement’s organizational fragmentation is itself sufficient to make unarmed methods highly improbable, regardless of other motives or rationales for such a course.

The implication is that those who support peace in the Middle East should not endorse policies that provoke or nourish divisions among Palestinians’ ranks. There are reasons for Israel and the United States to welcome reconciliation between Palestinians’ main factions rather than oppose it. Counter to the thinking of some security planners, a strong and united Palestinian national movement can serve not only Palestinians’ struggle for self-determination, but also Israel’s quest for security from violence.

Violence, Nonviolence, and the Palestinian National Movement
by Wendy Pearlman
(Cambridge University Press, 2011)
Crown Family Middle East Research Travel Awards

The Buffett Center, with generous support from the Crown family, announces a competition for research travel awards for research projects in the Middle East by Northwestern faculty, undergraduates, and graduate students. (Graduate students must be Affiliates of the Buffett Center.) Research proposals for individual and group projects are invited in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences. Proposals indicating collaboration with institutions and colleagues in the Middle East will be given priority.

Proposal narrative and budget (not to exceed 3 single-spaced pages):

Proposals should provide a concise description of the research, scholarship, or creative activity, including:

a. statement of nature, objectives, and expected outcome of proposed research/creative activity;
b. description of the significance of proposed research/creative activity;
c. plans for accomplishing objectives;
d. itemized budget; and
e. graduate students and undergraduates should submit a letter of recommendation from a faculty member.

Award information: The number and distribution of funded projects will be determined by the number of proposals received and the funding requested by applicants. All awards will be made as scholarship awards and will be paid out through the University’s payroll system.

Deadlines: February 15, 2012; May 1, 2012; and October 14, 2012.

Selection process and notification: Awards will be decided by a committee organized by the Buffett Center. Award notification is expected 4-6 weeks after each deadline.

Please submit proposals electronically to Rita Koryan (r-koryan@northwestern.edu).

Keyman Modern Turkish Studies Research Grants

The Buffett Center, with generous support from the Keyman Modern Turkish Studies Program, announces a competition for research grants in modern Turkish studies for Northwestern faculty, undergraduates, and graduate students. (Graduate students must be Affiliates of the Buffett Center.) Research proposals for individual and group projects are invited in all disciplines of the humanities and social sciences. Applicants may place the proposed work in an interdisciplinary context by explaining its relevance to modern Turkey. Projects may build on the work of existing research or they may be an entirely new initiative, as long as they are on modern Turkey. Proposals indicating collaboration with Turkish institutions and colleagues will be given priority.

Proposal narrative and budget (not to exceed 3 single-spaced pages):

Proposals should provide a concise description of the research, scholarship, or creative activity, including:

a. statement of nature, objectives, and expected outcome of proposed research/creative activity;
b. description of the significance of proposed research/creative activity;
c. plans for accomplishing objectives; and
d. itemized budget.

Award information: The number and distribution of funded projects will be determined by the number of proposals received and the funding requested by applicants.

Selection process: Submit proposals electronically to Rita Koryan (r-koryan@northwestern.edu) and to Frances Lowe (f-lowe@northwestern.edu) no later than February 15, 2012. A three-member faculty committee will review and select the projects to be awarded. Applicants will be notified by March 15, 2012, about the results of the competition.
Buffett Center Graduate Student Conference Travel Awards

Conference Travel Awards fund Northwestern PhD students working on international and comparative topics relevant to important contemporary political, economic, and/or social issues. The maximum award is $300, and students are limited to one conference travel award per academic year.

Applicants should submit proposals by email to Krzysztof Kozubski (kozubski@northwestern.edu) providing:
  a. conference name, location, and date;
  b. copy of invitation or conference program;
  c. presentation title and abstract; and
  d. estimated budget, including other potential sources of funding.

Applicants are typically notified within two weeks of submission.

Buffett Center Graduate Student Dissertation Research Awards

Graduate Student Dissertation Research Awards provide funding for fieldwork outside the United States for Northwestern doctoral students writing dissertations on comparative and international topics relevant to important contemporary political, economic, and social issues. The maximum award is $2500.

All Northwestern University PhD students at any stage in their dissertation research are eligible to apply. Applications from students conducting exploratory thesis research are particularly encouraged. These awards may not be used for language study programs, expenses in the United States, special equipment such as tape recorders, or fees for transcription or translation. Awards are normally granted for work during the summer, but exceptions can be made if warranted.

All applicants are expected to concurrently seek research support from other sources. Applicants who have previously received a Graduate Student Dissertation Research Award must also demonstrate that they have applied for funding from a source outside of Northwestern.

Applicants should submit:
  a. application form, available at: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/grants/graduate/
  b. 2-3 page, single-spaced, proposal letter, which provides a brief description of the thesis project, an account of proposed activities, and an explanation of how those activities will contribute to the thesis research;
  c. an estimated budget and a statement about other funding sources that are being sought and for what amount; and
  d. one letter of recommendation written by an advisor/mentor.

Award information: The number and distribution of funded projects will be determined by the number of proposals received and the funding requested by applicants. All awards will be made as scholarship awards and will be paid out through the University’s payroll system.

Deadlines: February 15, 2012 (primary deadline) and October 14, 2012 (a limited number of awards will be reserved for this deadline).

Selection process and notification: Awards will be decided by a committee organized by the Buffett Center. Award notification is expected 4-6 weeks after each deadline.

Submit applications to Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Road, and mark your envelope to the attention of Buffett Center Graduate Student Dissertation Research Awards. Faculty letters of recommendation may be submitted separately to the same address or emailed by the recommender directly to Frances Lowe (f-lowe@northwestern.edu).
New Faculty and Visiting Scholars

Several new faculty and visiting scholars joining Northwestern specialize in international and comparative issues. We encourage our affiliates to introduce themselves to these new colleagues.

Jian Du, a visiting scholar at the Buffett Center, is associate professor in the School of Management at Zhejiang University, China. She holds a BS in management (2000) and PhD in management (2005) from Zhejiang University. She became an assistant professor in 2006, and an associate professor in 2009. Recently she has devoted herself to the study of manufacturing globalization strategy in the field of technological innovation economy. She is a core member of the National Institute for Innovation Management (NIIM) in Zhejiang University. During her stay at Northwestern, she will focus on technological spillovers and outward foreign direct investment of Chinese firms.

Burcay Erus, a visiting scholar at the Buffett Center and the Department of Economics, is an assistant professor at Bogazici University, Turkey. He holds a PhD from the Department of Economics, Northwestern University (2005). His dissertation analyzed the impact of medical malpractice regulations on the location choice of physicians in the United States. His current research focuses on applied microeconomics and health economics, with an emphasis on recent reforms in the Turkish healthcare system.

Zeynep Çetin Erus, a visiting scholar at the Buffett Center and the Department of Radio, Television + Film, is an associate professor at Marmara University in Istanbul, Turkey. She received her PhD from the Department of Radio, TV and Film at Marmara University, with a thesis on adaptations from novel to cinema. Her research focuses on adaptations, Turkish Cinema, and Third Cinema.

Saeid Golkar, a visiting scholar at the Buffett Center, is an Iranian political scientist who served as a lecturer in the department of social sciences at Azad University in Tehran (2004-2009), where he taught undergraduate courses on the political sociology of Iran and the sociology of war and military forces. Prior to joining Northwestern University, he served as a post-doctoral fellow at the Center for Democracy, Development, and the Rule of Law at Stanford University. His research interests encompass politics of authoritarian regimes, political sociology of Iran, political control and violence, and democracy promotion in the Middle East. Recent publications include articles in Middle East Quarterly, Armed Forces & Society, Middle East Brief, and The Journal of the Middle East and Africa.

Joshua Kleinfeld is an assistant professor of law and affiliated faculty in philosophy. His writing and teaching focus on international and comparative law, criminal law, and moral, political, and legal philosophy. Much of his work takes up philosophical questions about law in the global environment—concerning, for example, international law’s enforceability, authority, justice, and legal character. His international experience includes conducting negotiations on behalf of the United States at UNESCO; working for the Supreme Court of Israel on cases involving the law of war; working as a law firm associate in Europe on cases involving transnational crime; and studying issues of global justice and comparative law during three years of graduate education in Germany. He holds a JD from Yale Law School and a BA in philosophy from Yale College, and he is a PhD candidate in philosophy at the Goethe University of Frankfurt.
**WINTER 2012 EVENTS CALENDAR**

Events take place at the Buffett Center, 1902 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, unless noted, and are free & open to the public.

- **Center for Global Engagement**
  - International Development Series

- **Keyman Modern Turkish Studies**

- **Human Rights Talks**

- **Faculty & Fellows Colloquium**

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**Why Doesn't Microfinance Work?**
Milford Bateman, development consultant
Tuesday, January 10 at 6pm

**Elite Migration: Questioning the Categories of Migration History**
Nancy Green, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales
Thursday, January 12 at 5pm

**Terrorism and the Law of Nations**
Juliet Sorensen, Law
Friday, January 13 at 12pm

Northwestern University Conference on Human Rights » From Famine to Food Deserts: Human Rights and the Global Food Crisis
January 19-21; for schedule see: http://nuchr.net

**Iran-US Mediatic Public Diplomacy**
Hamid Naficy, Radio/Television/Film
Friday, January 20 at 12pm

**The Underworld of Istanbul in the Tulip Age (18th Century)**
Fariba Zarinebaf, UC-Riverside
Monday, January 23 at 12pm

**Uncertainties following the Arab Spring: Considering Turkey as a Model**
Sinan Ciddi, Georgetown University
Wednesday, January 25 at 6pm

**The Promiscuity of Facts: Barack Obama and Uncertain Knowledge**
Gary Alan Fine, Sociology
Friday, January 27 at 12pm

**Network Effects in Non-Take-Up of Free Public Health Insurance for the Poor in Turkey**
Burcay Erus, Economics
Friday, February 3 at 12pm

**Paper, Databases, and the Ontology of Land Holdings in South Asia**
Matthew Hull, University of Michigan
Friday, February 3 at 3:30pm | 1810 Hinman Ave.

**Arab American Stories**
Alicia Sams, film director and producer
Tuesday, February 7 at 6pm | Harris 108

**All the Missing Souls: A Personal History of the War Crimes Tribunals**
David Scheffer, Law
Friday, February 10 at 12pm

**Secular Blasphemies: Orhan Pamuk and Turkish Modernity**
Erdag Göknar, Duke University
Thursday, February 16 at 6pm

**Challenges in Research on Electoral Turnout**
Markus Steinbrecher, German and Political Science
Friday, February 17 at 12pm

**CGE International Development Talk**
Steve Radelet, USAID
Tuesday, February 21 at 6pm

**Captive Society: the Basij and Social Control in Post Revolutionary Iran**
Saeid Golkar, Buffett Center Visiting Scholar
Friday, February 24 at 12pm

**A Darkling Plain: Humanity during War**
Kristen Renwick Monroe, UC-Irvine
Thursday, March 1 at 6pm

**Anglo-American Myths of the Islamic East**
Jeffrey Garrett, German
Friday, March 2 at 12pm

**Power, Inc.: The Epic Rivalry Between Big Business and Government**
David Rothkopf, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace / CEO of Garten Rothkopf
Thursday, March 8 at 12pm

**Security Studies Workshop » Fragmented Forces: Warlords and Militias in Fragile and Failing States**
March 9, 2012; for schedule see: www.bcics.northwestern.edu/groups/security
Keep up with Buffett Center Events

The Buffett Center sends information about upcoming international and comparative events through a sophisticated email system. In addition to a general list to which we send a weekly digest of “next week’s events,” we maintain a dozen specialized lists. Subscribers decide what type of information they receive from the Center by choosing one or more of the following areas of interest:

- Africa
- East Asia
- South & Central Asia
- Central & Eastern Europe
- Western Europe
- Latin America & the Caribbean
- Middle East & North Africa
- Turkish Studies
- US Foreign Policy
- Global Issues
- Human Rights
- Documentary Films
- Comparative-Historical Social Science
- French Interdisciplinary Group
- Graduate Student Colloquium

To join our email list, visit:
www.bcics.northwestern.edu/join

Or scan the QR code below with your smartphone:
CGE Launches New Fellowship Program

Fall quarter marked the launch of the Center for Global Engagement (CGE) Fellowship program. We selected 36 mostly upperclassman students from a pool of 65 applicants. Throughout the year, CGE Fellows will explore ways to turn their passions and talents into careers. In addition to goal setting, community building, and self-reflection activities, CGE Fellows participate in skill-building workshops taught by professionals from the area.

Fellows will receive training in skills such as: personal and professional time management, communication, strategic planning, budgeting and finance, using social media effectively, and networking and informational interviewing. All Fellows received a copy of Echoing Green's interactive book *Work on Purpose*, a tool designed to guide young people in their journey towards developing a meaningful career and purposeful life.

During their first gathering in November, many Fellows voiced uncertainty about navigating a career search outside of the corporate sector. Others, feeling mounting pressure to connect their passions and interests to jobs, discussed the benefit of being supported by a community of peers who are also seeking careers with social impact.

In an effort to help Fellows explore jobs that align with their skills and interests, CGE teamed up with Zoomforth.com, a new startup. Zoomforth features an online library of informational interviews, along with other facts, snapshots, and advice about jobs across a range of fields. Through this partnership, Fellows will participate in a workshop that explores why relationships and informational interviews are powerful tools in career development. They will learn how to identify, approach, and ultimately interview professionals and mentors from whom they are eager to learn.

With help from Zoomforth.com, they will film their own informational interviews, which will be aggregated on the site and leveraged for other jobseekers to view. This partnership reflects a powerful opportunity for students and universities to think ahead about how to apply students' talents to numerous vocations. As the nature of the American workforce changes, career paths are becoming increasingly circuitous.

The Center for Global Engagement is innovating beyond the traditional career avenues and helping Fellows consider vocations to which they can contribute and from which they can be fulfilled.

To learn more, please visit the Fellowship Program page of the CGE website at: cge.northwestern.edu/career-support/fellowship-program/.
Alum Pursues Career in Global Engagement

Megha Agrawal, a SESP 2010 alum, recently began her position at The Unreasonable Institute as Institute Director. The Unreasonable Institute—which, in only its third year, has already received national and international attention—accelerates entrepreneurs who tackle the world’s greatest environmental and social challenges. These entrepreneurs receive training from world-class mentors, legal advice and design consulting, and the opportunity to pitch to investors.

As an undergraduate, Megha became involved with global engagement activities at Northwestern. Although she was interested in service learning prior to college, Megha notes, “Previously, I was only exposed to the charity approach, but at Northwestern I was exposed to a holistic picture of what it means to be engaged. I was challenged to think about different models of development and to find my own role within that.”

Megha participated in the inaugural year of the Global Engagement Studies Institute (GESI), during the summer after her freshman year. She and her team worked in Kampala, Uganda to launch a sports for social change program alongside the organization Global Youth Partnership of Africa. Looking back, Megha feels that having this experience early within her undergraduate career, “was an important base for the rest of my college experience.” It helped launch her toward many other global engagement activities ranging from co-curricular groups like OpenShutter to academic pursuits such as researching community-based organizations in northern Uganda through an award from the School of Education and Social Policy (SESP).

During Megha’s senior year, she co-directed the 2010 Global Engagement Summit (GES). Megha describes this year co-directing GES as pivotal not only in developing skills like leading meetings and event planning, but also in providing her with a network of peers and mentors who shared her growing interest in global engagement. “GES helped me recognize that there are job opportunities and organizations out there that would allow me to do this type of work as a career.”

This network proved extremely valuable for Megha by connecting her to The Unreasonable Institute when it was still in its idea phase. Megha began conversing with the co-founders of Unreasonable, Daniel Epstein and Teju Ravilochan, just prior to her senior year co-directing GES. Teju was invited to GES 2010 as a facilitator and mentor, where he connected with the GES staff, delegates, and alumni community. In 2011, Teju returned to the GES Summit as a facilitator and Megha returned as an alumni mentor.

A year out of college, Megha was then working for a large consulting firm. She looks back on this corporate experience as positive overall, yet, “I lacked the passion and energy I’d felt as an undergraduate.”

Within her new role, Megha enjoys managing Unreasonable’s partnerships. “Every single day I get to talk to incredible organizations all over the world that support entrepreneurs.” Her corporate experience has been an asset since she is the only staff member with that type of background. Megha also has the opportunity to design curriculum. “It goes back to my GES days of trying to create an environment and support system to help young social entrepreneurs succeed.”

As Megha reflects, “Experiences like GESI and GES were pivotal to how I shaped my time at NU and eventually my career. I met so many driven individuals at Northwestern with an infectious passion for making change.” Now just two years after graduating, Megha feels fortunate to make a career out of the types of activities that energized her most as an undergraduate: “It sounds so cliché, but I’m doing what I love.”

Fall Global Development Speaker Series Recap

CGE’s Global Development Speaker Series offers students the opportunity to network with and learn from established leaders in international development thought and practice. This fall, CGE hosted three speakers: Dr. Nazmul Huda, Director of Grameen Caledonian College of Nursing, on the topic Microcredit for Social Development: Opportunities and Challenges; Doug Saunders, journalist and author, on the topic Arrival Cities: The Final Migration and Our Next World; and Raj Kumar, Devex co-founder and president, on the topic The Future of Global Development. Read excerpts from blog entries reflecting on these events, and visit cge.northwestern.edu/events/global-development-series/ to view videos of the talks.

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Discover Creative Solutions: CGE students have created their own solutions to the problems they face. For example: NUCHR saw a gap in the curricular offerings of the University, and created their own student group to address human rights issues from an academic perspective. Building on various Northwestern human rights courses, the group creates a new curriculum each year that explores one human rights issue in depth. This year NUCHR will examine the global food crisis through a student-led winter seminar course, a spring break trip that combines academic learning with service work in Turkey, and their annual conference with undergraduate delegates from colleges around the US. By looking at an issue in-depth for an entire academic year, they go beyond the cursory exposure they may get from a single course or an isolated event, and can thus consider complex issues (and solutions) from many angles.

Integrate Learning and Experience: CGE is rooted in student engagement and action; it was created in response to undergraduates’ demand for an education that would provide a strong academic understanding of global challenges, as well as hands-on experience and practical tools to put that learning into action. Through their work within co-curricular groups, students become better thinkers and contributors to the classroom, as well as more equipped to grapple with real world challenges.

The 85 undergraduate members of GES’s student staff can boast that each year they have developed, fundraised for, and managed a budget of over 50 thousand dollars. Each spring they run a Summit with 60 student delegates from around the world, recruiting their own participants, keynote speakers, workshop leaders, and panelists, and arranging all of the educational content they will be exposed to at the Summit.

In addition, they have facilitated fundraising of more than 15 thousand dollars each year for social change projects, and have built relationships with prestigious foundations and organizations, which have led to GES students winning high-profile internships, fellowships, and jobs that allow them to address issues they care about in a workplace setting. As part of GES, students develop professional skills that they would not have attained within the confines of a classroom.

Connect our Community: CGE’s student groups bring together people and ideas from across campus. They pride themselves on creating spaces where passionate people with diverse skills and backgrounds can shed new light on issues that cannot be thoroughly understood, let alone solved, by one discipline alone. They have built a community of Northwestern students who care about addressing social problems, with a vast alumni network who describe their pinnacle college experience as being part of one or more of these groups.

The goal of The 195, a Northwestern student blog project that is gaining global attention, is to bring people together from distant parts of the world “through the visceral power of multimedia and the intimacy of the written word.” The 195 has had student contributors from departments across campus, working and studying in countries around the world. The stories students (and recent alumni) have told while abroad have created shared tales of the joy, fear, excitement, and accomplishment one gets from being part of new places. Bloggers say they take comfort in reading posts from other people who are experiencing similar emotional highs and lows while abroad. Readers from far and wide, but especially here at the University, feel a connection with Northwestern students as they gain new perspectives on the world we share.

Engage with the World: More than anything else, the goal of each of CGE’s student groups is to play an active role in the world, by working in partnership with students and communities here and abroad. They maintain active relationships with alumni of Northwestern, students from colleges across the country, and organizations working with communities to further social change.

In six years, GlobeMed, a student group founded at Northwestern, has grown to have chapters on 46 different college campuses. Each student chapter partners with an international organization devoted to improving health conditions and relieving health inequality. Northwestern’s chapter founded a health center in Ghana, the H.O.P.E. Centre. Working with international medical professionals, government organizations and officials, and community members in Ghana, they created a clinic which continues to grow and provide quality healthcare.

Each year in the spring, GlobeMed’s national office holds a summit in Evanston, bringing students from all 46 chapters together to address the challenges of global health, and to create a community of students who are the future of global health. Together they share lessons learned (continues on page 4)
GES Celebrates New Partnerships and Delegate Recognition

The Global Engagement Summit (GES) would like to congratulate Josh Nesbit, 2009 GES Student Delegate and 2010 Facilitator and Closing Keynote, for being included on the Forbes Impact 30 List. Josh is the CEO of Medic Mobile, a nonprofit working in 14 countries that uses mobile technology to create connected, coordinated health systems. Josh is an Echoing Green Fellow, PopTech Social Innovation Fellow, Rainer Arnhold Fellow, Strauss Scholar, and Haas Public Service Fellow. He was named by Devex as one of 40 Under 40 Leaders in International Development and received the Truman Award for Innovation from the Society for International Development.

In addition, GES would also like to recognize Dan Epstein, co-founder of The Unreasonable Institute, for also being included on the Forbes Impact 30 List. GES is proud to have established a formal external partnership with The Unreasonable Institute this quarter (see article on page 2 for more on The Unreasonable Institute).

GES also re-established a “Fast Track Partnership” with Echoing Green. This partnership allows GES to identify two past delegates and push their projects through to the second round of the Echoing Green Fellowship selection process. Echoing Green invests in and supports outstanding emerging social entrepreneurs to launch new organizations that deliver bold, high-impact solutions. Through a two-year fellowship program, Echoing Green helps the visionaries it selects (including Peter Luckow, WCAS 2010) to develop new solutions to society’s most pressing challenges.

Fall Global Development Speaker Series (continued from page 2)

Televi...s everywhere, but no toilets to be found
Excerpts from blog post on Doug Saunders’s talk by Meghan Ozaroski (CGE staff). Read the full entry at: cge.northwestern.edu/blog.

Look beyond your preconceptions of a slum, and you might see an arrival city. Saunders showed us why reading reports to analyze poverty, instead of meeting people living in it, can lead us totally astray.

He used examples from places where migrants had departed their rural villages for urban cities seeking better lives. In parts of these cities it is common to see homes lit with the glow of a television set, but with raw sewage flowing down the streets because there is no plumbing system. As someone who wants to make a difference in the lives of the poor, you might think the best intervention would be to teach the dangers of a lack of sanitation, prioritizing this over TV reruns. However, Saunders argues that intervention would be ineffective—even counterproductive—in arrival cities.

A report on the state of poverty over time in arrival cities would make residents’ income levels appear stagnant as though people come to these cities poor, and their children are born and die in poverty. However, by meeting people on the ground, you would find that most people don’t stay in these places very long once they save some money. Rather than investing in improving the state of the arrival city, they invest in moving away into a better place. They are able to move up the social and economic ladder, using the arrival cities as a launching pad. By changing your perspective, you would see that these places are not bleak failures, but shining examples of potential being realized.

The real world—and how it’s changing
Excerpts from blog post on Raj Kumar’s talk by Sarah Freeman (WCAS, 2012). Read the full entry at: cge.northwestern.edu/blog.

As a student contemplating the fast approach of “real life”, it’s important to assess how the world might be changing. Raj Kumar took on the task of predicting the “future of international development” highlighting what might be different about this new reality as it relates to international development and foreign aid.

According to Kumar, there is a broad paradigmatic shift not only in how the “developing” world has changed, but how foreign aid should be approached in response. A rise in the economies of “developing” countries such as Brazil and India, an increase in the number of donors giving, and a more competitive market for ideas, creates what Kumar calls “Foreign Aid 2.0”.

This new paradigm will take the form of a bottom-up global market for aid, using business models to drive development rather than the use of only cash and commodities distributed through projects. With a greater emphasis on the way in which aid itself is used and the impact it has, Kumar predicts that we will see more specialized competition between donors, implementers, and NGOs as to who is making what impact, and increased partnerships not only between aid and business, but between aid and nations. Such shifts will drive the proliferation of more innovative ideas within this competitive marketplace for development, requiring development professionals to respond accordingly. Kumar got us all thinking; now it’s our job to think critically, continue questioning, and stay creative.

NU Strategic Plan Embraces Goals of CGE (continued from page 3)

from relationships with partners in places like Cambodia, Haiti, and Rwanda. Their collective action has improved access to healthcare around the globe.

CGE-affiliated student groups can take pride in knowing that they were discovering creative solutions, integrating learning and experience, connecting our community, and engaging with the world even before the strategic plan’s four pillars were officially announced.